and went himself to the whipping-block, he was idle.

ran in debt to the Lucksters, and early imbibed a

Falstaffian taste for sack. I have no authority for these

statements; but if the boy be the father of the man, then

Dick Steele was one of the loveliest little good for

nothing rogues that ever lived. Mr. T. gave a sketch

of the "head boy" at school, the whale among min-

nows peculiar to English institutions. He himself had

in his day met many great men, but none of them ever fulfilled his childish ideas of the head boy. He never

doubted but that remarkable genius would become a prime minister; and was much disappointed, on meet-

ng him in after years to find that he was not more than

six feet high. Such a head boy had Steele in Joseph Addison, and a lively and lasting friendship grew be-

tween them. He was proud to be in Addison's com-

pacy, would run of his errands, black his shoes, and

do soything for his favor. Steele now imbibed a pas-

sion for authory distinction, and joined Ormand's horse

guards; but he could not have seen any active service,

or he would have mentioned it in his writings. He

led an irregular life, but daily repented and vowed to

The Baltimore Board of Trade has called a Convention of merchants, planters, farmers and business men generally of the Southern and Western States, to meet in Baltimore on the 18th Decembernest, to consider the progress of the Southern and Western States in their direct interest with Europe-regarding internal trade-and with a view to stimulate commercial affairs. A grand dinner is also to be given, to which the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and Members of Congress are to be invited.

Atlantie ...

Cape May

Hudson .

Ocean.

Joseph E Potts

William D. Davis. John A. Bleecker

Samuel Birdsoll
THOMAS D. HONTE, L. R.

Ralph C. Stult

Allen Wallace.

ARREMBT.V.

Adantic—Thomas D. Winner,
Bergen—Jacob Demarest, Abm. Van Hora,
Barlis gton—Mahlon Hutchinson, John W. Fennenore, Charles Haines, Allen Jones, J. L. Githens,
Canden—Samuel Leytle, John K. Roberts, J. O. John-

son.

Cape May—Waters C. Miller.

Cumberland—Ence S. Gandy, Lewis Woodruff.

Essex—John B. Clark, Stephen Day, Jr., Abiathar Harrison, Grant J. Whetler, Char. T. Day, Chas. O. Bolles,

Daniel Price, Wm. Dennis, E. L. Hillyer.

Gioucester—Jepha Abbot, John V. Porch.

Hudson—J. D. Littell, Jas. A. Darenport, Jacob M.

Vreeland.

Westland.

Hudson—J. D. Littell, Jas. A. Darenport, Jacob M.

Hunterdon-John Lambert, Samuel H. Britton, Peter.

H. Aller, Andrew Vansickle.

Mercer-Abner B. Tomlinson, L. Henderson, Randel
C. Robbins.

ham Everett.
Monmouth - Charles Allen, Jesse K. Lippincott, Samu-

Alomouth—Charles Allen, Jesse K. Lippincott, Samu-el W. Jones, Robert Allen, Morris—Robert Allen, John L. Kanouse, John D. Jeckeon, Cornelius S. Dickerson Ocas—Joel Haytood, Passaic—Philip Ratierty, Jacob V. R. Van Blarcom, Cornelius Van Winkle,

K. Stinson.
Warren—John Sherrer, David V. C. Crate. John

Gerrit Smith-The Whig Defeat.

In this District, prior to the advent of the

but less District, prior to the lawest of the Fugitive Slave Law, Gerrit Smith could have received but lew, if any, votes out of the Abolition ranks. The operations of Slavery, under this odious law, have sroused the dormant anti-Slavery spirit among us. It

is thus the matter stood when the Congressional nominations of the respective parties were ushered in. The Baltimore Platform, in its Slavery features, and

College Life of Daniel Webster

While many are now in search of all the memo-

risls which can be obtained of Mr. Webster, both public and private, it is to be regretted that the archives of

his Alma Mater can afford no fuller account of his dis-

tinguished college career. He belonged, while a mem-

ber of this Institution, to the "United Fraternity

Society: but through the knavery of some ignoble mem-

ety during Mr. Webster's senior year, has been cut out

of manuscript orations has been stolen, containing in particular the one delivered by Mr. W. at the anniver-sary of the two Societies in 1801. What a shame, that any young man should so dishapor the Society, the Col-lege, and their greatest son! The oration alladed to, is now carneally desired by all the friends of Dartmouth and of Wobster. It is known to have been here in 1843, and not to have been in 1848. It was one of the ablest productions of his early days, and as no other copy is in existence, it cannot be published without exciting sus-picions which may lead to the detection of the acamp who stole it.

Mr. Charles Montague, who has been

from the recretary's book; and what is worse, a book

of manuscript orations has been ste

ERIEVILLE, Nov. 21, 1852.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Middlesex-Martin A. Howell, Josephus Shann, Abra-

The crops in South Russia this year have surpassed all calculation. The Mennonite Colonics alone will have over one-and-three-quarter millions bushels of grain for export. The demand for laborers has been so great in the fields that the shops of the tailors, shoemakers and stone-cutters were all deserted during harvest. Every day is bringing these countries

Hon. John Tonnele, a well known and much respected citizen of Hudson County, N. J., a res-Ment at Bergen, died at 9 o'clock last evening, at his residence, after a long illness. His funeral will be atsended on Monday morning next. His remains will then be brought to this City at 9 o'clock, A. M., and taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry-st., when High Mass will be celebrated by Archbishop Hughes at 11 o'clock, A.M. He was born in the City of New-York, was for two years, 1848-49, a member of the State Senate of New-Jersey, and was 46 years of age, He was reputed to be quite wealthy.

THE WOMEN ON THE STUMP .- A friend writing us on business from Onondaga Co., casually remarks:

" Mirs LUCY STONE has been lecturing recently in this county with great success on Anti-Siavery polities. Great numbers have heard her who never would have listened to an Anti-Slavery lecture from one of the other sex. She has remarkable talent and manages her subject with such tact and grace as generally to gain the sympathies of her hearers, and the result is she has made a great many converts. I know even Old Hunkers and Silver Grays that have gone hook and line. No male Abolition lecturor could have secured half so many listeners, and I do not believe any three, with the same auditories, would have made so many proselytes as she has done.

'If talented women are to be let loose upon us in this way, I don't see what is to become of either old party lines or sectarian theology. If women only knew their power, I don't know but they would do a great deal of mischief—or a great deal more good than they now do."

BEARER OF DISPATCHES .- Rufus E. Crane, of this City sails in the Pacific to-day, bearing dispatches to our Minister to London.

Rev. S. Rogers died at Charleston. S. C., on Monday, of Apoplexy.

THE ELECTION.

President	185	2.	1	1848.			1811.		
Countries.	costs. \$	Free Co.	Hale.	Taylor.	Сани.	V. B.	Chis. 1	A P	647.8
	724	717	E0	4:33	Miles.	105	12:78	1907	- 2
Arcostock	4471	6504	1379	47/17	5090	1744	4.15%	DUST	(6)
Cumberl'nd.	997	1310	7500	MOST	1131	810	11/32	1999	-136A
Franklin	1900	2619			2018	247	1999	2004	10
Hancock		2703		5059	2634	14050	45030	3535	545
Kenneber	1469			5,41%	4/70	. 967	45623	\$35E	46
Lincoln	5/224	5168	007	1531	20004	1:001	1867	4325%	200
Oxford	1560	4049		2014	4591	1508	2022.7	4:085	61
Penobrcot .	3132		1015	1672	1163	432	1017	17/3/4	22
Pircatoque.	6003	F51	284		20:15	1003	2840	2550	4/5
Somerie!	2394	2019	457	2445		1107	18.34	466.2	233
Waldo	3279	33,26	757	3764	3182		2327	2003	7.5
Washington	2278	29900		2101	2445	439		2117	45
	TUBEL	5270	728	13466	47817	841	3216	2111	90
York	1000		-	-	-	-	34,378	-	-

PRESIDENTIAL TOTALS

1852. 1848. 1844. 1840. 1846. 1852.643 25,195 24,378 46,612 15,239 41,600 29,380 45,719 46,201 22,390 2,000 12,966 4,836 194

8.000 12.096 4.836 191 GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1830; 92 308: Hubbard, 41,220; TALBOT, &c., 7,271.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-{OFFICIAL.} President, 1852. 1848.

Countie Scott	Pierce.	Hole.	Taxi's	Cass.	V.B. (Tay. P	ofk, Bis	
Belknap 737	1837	262.	. 610	1769	334.	. 864	1701	248
Carroll 491	1825	350.	. 539	1835	625.	732	1816	233
Cheshire 2068	3 2264	698.	.1881	2076	945.	.2358	2070	374
Coos 370	1491	167.	. 230	1282	219.	. 348	1364	108
Grafton 2045	4286	771.	.1927	4060	1104.	.2566	4006	631
Hillsl oro' 2985	4855	1447.	.2799	4773	1257.	.3124	4563	675
Merrimsek 1627	4628	1001.	.1245	4218		.1589		628
Rockingham 2506	4502	1071.	.2710	3972	902.	.2830	4907	504
Strafford 2003	2250	498.	.1664	1912	495.	.1702	1803	330
Sulliven 1816						.1553	1944	350
The same of the sa		10000	100000		-		-	
Total 16,147	20007	6695	14,781	27768	7560	17066	27160	4161

1852 1848 1844 1840 1836 | ber of later years, the whole official record of said Soci-Pierce's plurality over Scott, 13,850: Pierce over Scott Hale and Scattering, (12) 7,143. Case over Taylor, 12,952 over Taylor, Van Buren and Seattering (1,112) 4,510.

INDIAN	1-10	PETCHAL I			lege, and their greatest son! The eration alluded to, is	
INDIANA-[OFFICIAL.] BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.				now carnestly desired by all the friends of Dartmouth		
	155	0	1845		and of Webster. It is known to have been here in 1843,	
Dut. and Counties. Scott.	Pierce 720	Hale. Textor. 735	701	V. II.	and not to have been in 1848. It was one of the ablest productions of his early days, and as no other copy is in	
1. Daviess 726 Dobois 229	717	258	579	î	existence, it cannot be published without exciting sus-	
Gibson 012	11.27	"AL	802	1.5	picions which may lead to the detaction of the scamp who	
Knox1167	1003	1044	741 497	18	stole it.	
Martin 377	688	5 342 1 519	510	1	Whoever he may be, he is cordially invited and recom-	
Fike 508 Poscy 784	1433	24 763	1236	19	mended to forward the same to the "Executive Com-	
Spencer 685	710	1 681	471	7	mittee of the United Fraternity, Dartmouth College."	
Vanderburgh (4)	1817	6 554	667	22	He can do so without either exposing or impoverishing	
Warrick 487	1631	31 457	862	21	himself. "Giving he will receive," and at the same time	
11. Clark	1812	241200 520	1510 379	28	gratify thousand, who "delight to honor" the name of our late illustrious statesman.	
Floyd	1815	11018	1154	17	Yours, with much respect.	
Harrison 1284	1278	1:77	1047	1	Dartmouth College, Nov. 23, 1852	
Change 747	1022	3 760	335	8	Section of the sectio	
Perry 684 Scott 513	550	11 488	147	16	Needles and Gill Pins.	
Washington 1093	1613	111126	1643	22	To the Editor of The N. 1. Tribune:	
111 . Bartholomew 1215	1512	261011	1167	28		
Brown 102	532	70	506	-	I lately visited the Needle manufactory of	
Jackson 614	2283	2802075	1600	107	Henry Essex, near Haverstraw, N. Y., the only one in	
	1104	50 926	784	96	this country. Mr. Essex and his three sons I found in	
Lawrence 1054	1113	141070	1031	18	a little shop in a secluded spot about four miles from	
Monroe 622	1005	87 780	1094	53	Haverstraw, making excellent Needles in all their va-	
Switzer and 1134 IV. Dearbero 1474	2486	71093 891378	1201	176	riety, as well as Gill Pins, such as are used in Flax and	
Decatur 1364	1394	1361245	1096	143	1 0 0 T 1 T 0 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T	
F anklin 1473	1956	301411	1635	31	Wersted machinery.	
Olio 432	1356	1131114	982	173	Needles are made of Steel Wire, which pays a higher	
Ripley	1480	1191142	1392	173	duty than needles. This makes it pretty hard for the	
Delaware 1000	937	¥1 822	6941	.58	manufacturer of the needles, while the one or two	
Fayette1019	872	001040	765	86	Steel-Wire-Drawing establishments which have been	
Henry 1550	1226	4561215 530 631	1005	435 523	started may do better. But neither are suitably pro-	
Randolph 900 Union 584	626	149 526	637	200	tected.	
Wayne284	1874	786 2085	1432	839	I had not an opportunity of witnessing as much of	
VI. Hancock 823	1002	40 665 1561158	775	173	the operations as I wished, but I saw enough to satisfy	
Hendricks1252 Johnson 896	1980	20 678	1114	46	me that the accounts given by Dr. Ure and other su-	
Merion2158	2500	1101877	1789	109	thors of the processes and machinery for needle making	
Morgan1109	1181	132 986	1029	121	are unreliable. The eyes are punched by a machine.	
Shelby1206	743	271121 g 596	734	29	two at once-a boy being able to punch about twenty	
VII. Clay 474 Greene 884	944	4 918	921	6	thousand daily.	
Owen 901	1060	20, 832	955	13	I hope you will publish this information concerning a	ŀ
Farke	1084	1031398	1819	9	Mr. E. and his whereabouts, for the special benefit of the	
Patram	1466	221647	1300	10	New York Needle and Gill Pin importing merchants.	
Vermilion 852	783	4 830	783	-	These gentlemen, a short time ago, did not know that	
V1201694	1155	81383	832	37	there was a Needle manufactury in the United States. They all know Mr. Essex, or had heard of him, but none	
VIII Boone 906 Carroll 1675	1161	29 822	1000	76	of them knew where he could be found; and if he	
Ciluton 929	1256	73 726	964	1/7	could be found, he certainly did not make Necesses; and	
Fountain1015	1405	75 726 61 900	1343	139	of he did make Needles, he certainly did not make Gill	
Montgomery1000	1852	TOWALL LOVE	1547	109	Pins. I had great difficulty to anding Mr. Essex, but	
Tippecanoe 1918	2446	1431269 56 708	1523	68	when I did find him. I was arstined that the information	
Warren 858	552 158	19 60	78	3	I had received in New-York was incorrect, and that !	
Ca%	1190	50 881 6**** 423	8,29	55	need not wait months to have an article imported which I could get from him in a few days, and quite as good as	
Fulton 550	581		103	136	the imported. Mr. E.'s Post-Office is Haver-traw. 1.	
Dissper	347	35 138	208	139	the important that but out control is an arrival to	
La or.e 1:57	1463	1351027	577	236		
Marshall 343	511	56 (A)5	428	91	Free negroes are a great stone of stum-	
Miami 994	1196	76 731 88 345	401	70	bling and rock of offense in Richmond, Va. judging	
Porter 444 Pulaski 210	527 S0 1	4-65	476.7.5	i	Somethy Consent appropriate that effect in The Re-	
Starke	122	New 174 817	Con	dy.	from the frequent paragraphs to that effect in The Re-	
Starke 65 St. Joseph 298	1002	174 817	305	312	Well Doun.—The free negro. Nokish Lisander,	
X.Allen	336 1964	Edward Ave.	1059	13	that made fight with officer Tyler on Monday last when	
De Kalb 391	780	161 347	577	45	about to arrest him, was brought before the Mayor yes	
. Elkhart	1343	28 756	1059	142	tumber enorming and ordered thirty-nine lashes for re-	
Kesciusko1045	931	26 797	Girls.	111	material to the Commonwealth contrary to law. The	
La Grange 667 Noble 606	877	72 497	636	53	Mayor disperced the officers of bolice to bring this rolls	
Steuben 487	543	90 \$15	352	194	the and have blue degree every day until he left the Sinte.	
Whitley 497	36%	14 251	373	21	The town towns are believe neuronally from Now 10 nov. Billi	
NI Admis 362	672 263	15 111	231	28	has been frequently ordered to return to his native State, but rather than do so he hangs on to the good old	
Blackford 108 Grant 509	536	345 325	6.23	359	At a constant of the constitution of the contract of the contr	
Hamilton 971	951	401 009	805	317	at a star of the s	
Huntington 705	536	his	437	-	not be disposed of to a good master and thereby rea-	
Jay 375	500	38 457 135 276	463 392	46 142	dered happy.	I
Madison1004	1282	83 824	993	53		Į
Tipton 340	461	7 193	235	3	Y- Charles Montagne, who has been	ı

Grand Total 80,901 95,299 6,934 . . 69,907 74,745 8,100 Pierce over Scott, 14,338; over all, 7,398. Cass over Tay-lor, 4,838; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 3,252.

New-Jersey Legislature. THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Abraham Hoppe Joseph W. Allen Thomas W. Mulford. .1854 Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hansser and Basser-ets New-Hampshire U. S. Senator. CONCORD, N.H., Friday, Nov. 26. Stephen Congar
John Burk
A. V. Bonnel
A. O. Zabriskie
W. C. Alexander

The Senate yesterday concurred with the House in the election of Hon. Charles G. Atherton to the United States Senate, giving him 12 votes, and scat-The Virginia Legislature and Small-Note Cur-

RALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852. The Southern Mail to-night has failed beyond

The Legislature of Virginia has rejected a bill authorizing the Banks of the State to issue notes of a less denomination than \$3.

Sentence against a Mail Robber-Riots, &c.,

on Thanksgiving Day. Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852. John W. Comegys, who recently pleaded suilty of robbing the mails, while in the employ of the Baltimore Hailroad, was this morning sentenced to five years imprisonment by the U. S. Court. Several incendiary fires, riots, &c., occurred

in this city yesterday. Two rowdies named Country Thompson and Petty Naff were shot, but not seriously in ured. Fifty arrests were made during the day. The Southern Mails-Murder Trial.

Two mails arrived from New-Orleans this morning. The latest, however, is still due.

Robert Lowden was placed on trial this morning for the murder of Henry McGarry, for which James McFadden has been already convicted. Lowden was arrested several months since in St. Louis.

Canal Navigation.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

The Canal, so far as we have any reports, still navigable, and a boat cleared here to-day for tome. A warm rain has been falling all day.

Produce at Dunkirk.

ornelius Van Winkle.
Salem-Nathaniel G. Swing, John Blackwood,
Somerset-Jno, H. Anderson, John Demott.
Suesez-Timothy E. Shay, Benjamin Hamilton, Asron DUNKINK, Fridey, Nov. 26, 1852.

The amount of freight coming to this port for hipment East is much greater than the same time last car. As nearly as can be accertained, there is now in store and on the railroad docks, 8,500 barrels flour, 3,000 casks Leller,
The Senate stands: Whigs 7, Democrats 13. The
House: Whigs 21, Democrats 39. Democratic majority
on joint ballot, 24.
Whigs in Ratics—Democrats in Roman—L. R., Land
Referen and on the railroad docks, 5,500 barrels flour, 3,000 casks beef, 1,200 barrels pork, 1,000 barrels whisky, 1,000 fir-kins butter, 350 firkins land, 7 casks tobacco, several hundred rolls of leather, 40 bales wool, several bales of hemp, a large number of dressed hogs, and a large amount of freight loaded in the cars, ready to start, not enumerated in the above. There are also in addition, six steamers discharging freight at the docks. The weather is very mild.

Pestructive Fire at Lowell.

Bosron, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the Flannel Mills in Belvidere, Lowell, with the store house adjoining, principally owned by a Boston company, were destroyed by fire, also, the Bedstead Manufactory of Comings & Crosby and two other buildings adjoining. The property was partially insured in Boston and Hartford. James Law, a private watchman, was burned to death in the mill.

inations of the respective parties were usbered in. The Baltimore Platform, in its Slavery features, and to which the Whig nominee was presumed to adhere, afforded no satisfaction to those of our Democrat friends who had become sickened and disgusted with the pro-Slaveryism of their party. And they, as a matter of course, were carried over to the Abolition candidate.

I think you liable to attribute too much to Mr. Smith's "personal popularity." Aside from the abilities popularly accorded to him, his personal popularity is mostly limited to the Abolition ranks. To others, his peculiar creed presents features actually repulsive. The result in Mr. Smith's favor, is simply the triumph of principle over old existing perty ties and prejudices.

As for the general elections of an as this locality is concerned, it was the Baltimore Platform, introduced in the mislat of the disgusting results of the fagitive slave issue, that caused the mischief. Had the party proved its consistency by a faithful atherence to old and cheriched principles, many of our Democrat friends would have voted for Scott; while many Whigs, who either voted for Hale, or refrained from voting the electoral ticket, would have supported the old General most heartily.

The sum of the matter is, the immortal architects of the famous Beltimore Platform, must take to themselves the credit of the destruction of the Whig party—a party which has batherto triumphed gloriously in the nobleness of its principles. These and actions platform builders would do well to take some lessons in the science of the relations of meral causes and effects. They are dooned to be worse confounded than even the builders of Babel. In short, they do but sadly mistake the general intelligence, merality and self-respect of the masses, in attaching so much importance to their Slaverratic dogmas, and appeals to old fashioned party ties and political prejudices.

College Life of Daniel Webster. Fire at the Barracks on St. Helen's Island A fire broke out last night in the Barracks on St. Hel-en's Island; it was, however, subdued before much dam-age was done.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES. MR. THACKERAY'S THIRD.

Steele, and the Times of Queen Anne.

The third lecture of this course was given last night. Notwithstanding the violence of one of the worst rain storms of the year, both day and night, the house was full from desk to door, scarcely a seat being vacant. A most unexpected number of ladies were present. Previous to the lecture it was announced that this course would be repeated, so that those who had been anable to get tickets this time could hear them. Mr. THACKERAY, amid applause, ascended the rostrum. His subject was: "Sir Richard Steele, and the Times of Queen Anne." He asked, why do we study the history of a past age? If it be for the attainment of a knowledge of character, ought we not to remember how easily we make mistakes in judging the character even of our cotemporaries? A word misunderstood, the cut of the hair, the daily habits of those we know, may, if wrongly con-idered, give a mistaken view of their whole history. If this be true of those now among us, how much more so of those whom we do not, cannot know? If I wish to judge of the character of the Duke of Marlborough, I may read Swift's Life of the warrior, and find little beyond a vein of contempt. I turn to Coxe's book, and find not contempt, but no guide to a right estimate of the man. On this simple instance, I would say to the Mase of History, Oh, venerable daughter of Mnemosyne! i doubt every statement that you have made since speech to his soldiers-that speech was never made. You offer me the patriotic eloquence of a Senater who never spoke a word of it. You show me a biography; but I doubt the verity of all biographies save that of Robinson Crusoe, Mariner, and a few more of the same stamp. I turn from pretended veritable histories, and taking up the Tattler and the Spectator, I find that works of fiction often convey more retruth than books which are avouched as true. In the Spectator and the Tattler we live over again the days and the scenes of Addison and his compeers. The May poles egain cluster over the land; the beaux are gathering in the coffee houses; the chairmen jostle each other in the streets; the link boys run before them; the young squire is riding out with his host of servants behind him ; the heavy coach is laboring, with great pemp and circumstance, its twenty miles per day: the travelers are received with measured deference by the landlord, and shown up the broad oak stairs to the reception room; the carate smokes his pipe in the kitchen; the estensible drover is over his cups in the bar-room, his fleet horse in the stable ; but in the morning he is off a full-hour before the coach, and when that stately vehicle arrives at the wood, suddenly appears your drover as Capt. Macheath, in mask and musilings. thrusts a pictol into the window and policely demands your purses. Alas; we fly in these days; we travel no longer. Our railway trains are stopped by no high vayman. The lecturer referred to the Tyburn of Queen Anne's time, and the glee with which the people gathered to witness the execution of the highwaymen who were caught and condemned. Swill ande merry with one who was about to be executed and Gay wrote a lively ballad on an occasion the kind. But times have changed; instead of rushing by thousands to the gibbet, we close our windows and har ourselves from such sights. And in these days we would no more receive the man of Anne's time, than we would an ancient Briton in all his williness. Mr. T. referred to "fast men," and briefly sketched one of the genius in those days in the person of Capt. Hill, detailing his attempt to run of with Mrs. Bradeglodle, his killing of Mountfort, and other fast acts, closing with an amusing picture of the high criminal courts of the p ried, when the accused malefactor was treated with the most ceremonious politeness, marching into court with the axe-bearing failor, bowing first to the Chief Justice and then to the Peers on each side. But, also the axe man's head is long since off; and the solemn judges can no more wag their wisdom and their wigs over knotty points of law. Our subject (Steele) saw all this fast work, knew all those fast men, lived in those fast times. He wrote verses for Mrs. Bracegirdle, ran away from the balliffs, got drunk with the lords. In 1700 the Tattler was commenced, and it must have been looked upon much as people now regard some new and exiting work of fiction. It is strange to redect what farage of nousense then made up the literature of the time. Mr. T. gave a review of a publication known sa the British Apollo, principally devoted to answering queries of correspondents. He recited as a specimen of its contents that upon the ground that the Scripture said a Pishop should be the hustand of one therefore polygamy was allowable among the laity Corinus asks Apollo who invented kissing, why it was so much in fashion, and what benezits srose from it: and Apollo replies-that it was Nature sinvention. that it began with the first courtship, and as to the bene-Sts thinks Corinna cannot have a lover or she would

never have asked the question. But in these times The

Tattler appeared, and men of genius began to write,

and public literature was improved. It was shortly be-

fore the Boyne was fought that an irish boy, born of En-

glish parents at Dublin, came over to the Charter-House

School at London. He was a thick set, sharp-eyed,

soft-hearted Irish boy. He was lazy, was often whipped.

perhaps deservedly so; he got others to get his less

reform, and finally his convictions found a tongue in his first work. The Christian Hero." This book was written while he was in liquor, in debt and in repentance. But his life was always so ; he was ever interrupted in his repentant moods by the tapeter, and finished his moral reflections over the bottle. At this period he motion; Swift's name baving been written in the same book by the same hand. In 1702 appeared his "Funcral, or Grief s-la-mode;" in 1703, "The Tender Husband, or the Accomplished Fools;" in 1704, "The Lying Lovers, or the Ladies Friendship;" and in 1709 he began The Tattler, which was published from the 13th April to the 2d of January following. During this period he was made a Commissioner of the Stamp Office. In March, 1710, Steele and Addison com mmenced The Spectator: in 1713, The Guardian: and in the same year, Steele began a paper called The Englishman. Steele was twice married, but outlived both-his wives, his son, his property, all but his heart. He died Sept. 1, 1729, and was privately buried at Caer-marthan. Posterity has been kinder to Steele. Women have been especially grateful, for he was the first writer of that day to recognize them as worthy of respect. Congreve excuses Shakspere for inatten-tion to the sex, because of the manners of the age. Swift's opinion of woman was gross and lacking in every form of respect, as is evidenced in his advice to some of his acquaintances; Addison was less vulgar with no more real regard, for he considered them only playthings. But Steele recognized their worth, admired them for their virtues, and adored their purity and beauty; and to him woman will ever be grateful. To one woman he paid a compliment perhaps never excelled for delicacy and respect. "To have loved her," said he, "would have been a liberal education." His affectionate dedication of a book to his wife, whom he considered not inferior to angels, is another remarkable trait. Indeed, he always saluted woman with his heart as well as his hat. He was also kind and affectionate to children, to such a degree that he even apologized for his softness. This estimate of Steele's character the lecturer drew not from his larger works but from his private letters, mainly to his wife, of whith four hundred, written under every variety of circumstances, are in existence. Mr. Thackeray showed in minute detail the liabits and tastes of Steele in social ntercourse-his amusing and often distressing struggles for money, &c. His careless and easy style of writing is Steele's notable peculiarity. He is not one of those lovely ones of earth whose greatness dooms them to isolation and solitude. Steele had a true relish for goodness and beauty; he was in the world, and was of it; he was not shvage, like Swift, nor gloomy, like Addison. Mr. Thackeray quoted—from Swift some lines on Death, from Addison his reflections in Westminster Abbey, and from Steele his account of his father's death while yet a child-to show the contrast of manner between them. Steele was by no means the most witty or the most talented, but he is our friend, and therefore we instinctively love him. The lecturer reverted again to the manners of the age. What now would be thought of the young lady who would in the ball-room take from her pocket a box, and from that hex a pinch of snuff, and use it on the moment; what of her who would thrust her kulfe into her mouth at table? Steele was not worse, but indeed much better than his neighbors in this aspect. Mr. Theckersy gave an account of a dinner in those days. On one occasion there was provided for seven persons a sirloin of beef, fish, a shoulder of veal, tongue. claret, almond pudding, fritters, (passed around by one person dipping his band into the dish and handing them to the others.) black pudding, venison posty. hare, rabbit, pig. roose, ham, beer, wine, and to close, a great tankard of brown October, which was passed from hand to hand and mouth to mouth; then cheese and Bargundy; then the indies retired, and the men spent another hour with wine; after which they joined the ladies, and played you became a Muse. You give me the General's | quadrilles until 3 o'clock in the morning, twelve hours after assembling, when the Chairmen and link boys took them home. Such was the diener-gross in aggregate, gross in detail, gross in manner, and in conversation-which was spread a hundred and ferty years ago for seven christians, and that, too, in a place celebrated as the center of polite entertainment. In such an age, lived Steele, He undertook all the enterprises of life without adequate means; he promised Virtue and Duty, but when Virtue and Duty presented their bills, he was never ready to pay. What a situation, when a man dared not face the religion which he astored and violated; when he crept through dark lapes to avoid the friend who wed and trusted him; when the house that sheltered ils wife was in the keeping of the bailiff, and the door surrounded by a crowd of creditors to jeer and flout him as he came forth. Peace be to poor Steele : let us speak kindly of the memory of one whose heart ex- put forward in this Cay sentiments very malike some Reformation and Modern Politics. BY THOMAS DABCEY M'ORE. The Third Lecture of the Catholic Institute

was delivered last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. by THOMAS DARCEY MCGER, of Buffalo. The subject of the lecture was " The Reformation, and its influence

The lecturer said that by Politics he meant oil the acts which hold society together, and the whole business of Government, and should usetheteres throughout its noble original meaning as the second science for men to know as being next to Theology, the most worths study of created intellects that while we are all aware that politics may some times be degraded into a dishonest and dishonorable trade, there is a corrective for our disgust in the fact, that it can be, and has often

cen exsited into a sublime and salutary science by the period of the Reformation he meant the first fely years of the sixteenth century. In those years, especially from the year 1517 downward, the principles and lessons which have since so influenced the world were all put forth; although they have since undergone every variety of application, the principles remain r d ically unchanged. Before the sixteenth century had dawned there existed the scot- loss of Protestant ideas in several countries, in the vallies of Savoy, and among the vineyards of Languedec, by John Ziska in Bohemin, and John Wickliffe in England, the same furdamental doctrine had been fortered and cherished in se

eret or openly. But it was left for the city years he had alluded to, to see a generation of able and passionate partizans of private judgement filling all Europe with their efforts for its immediate establishment. It appealed to the resection of Kings, and put its trust in Princes from the first, it was a politician from its birth, while the Christian religion discinimed all alliance with Kings thousand years of civilizing services, might very consistently accept the temporal powers which the Primive Church disclaimed. The unanimous voice of all the Christian States, Princes and People, hailed the Popes of those ages as the Father of the Faithful and Vicer of Christ. Theseveral States, at periods of peril and exertion, seemed to form one Christian confedera-tion, under the Presidency of the Popes. The Kings were with though not strictly under them. The Governor of New-York is not under the President of the Union, though on national occasions he cooperates with him; neither were the several Princes before the Re formation under the Roman Pontiffs, though requisitions from Rome by the common law of Christendom were as much respected at Paris or London as requisitions from Washington are at Albany or Harrisburg. Frequently the doctrine of State-rights was hereely or

firmly asserted against Rome; in some cases two or

of the Pontiffs, but in the great majority of cases, from the Ninth to the Eighteenth Century, the general and permanent politics of Christenson were divided at Rome, and those were the most glorious agus Europe ever saw-those were the area of civilization, of her double conquests of the Goth and Tork-those were the sges of her orthodoxy, her chivalry, her zeal and charity; the ages of the Crusades, the Universities, the Townsmen's guilds and the country's yeomanry-ages full of promise and not devoid of performance

On the other hand, said the speaker, Protestantism was a politician from the first. The Elector of Saxony found it in the streets, and raised it to sit upon his throne; in its progress, it invariably addressed itself to State, as its guardian and friend; it came into the world, but it cannot be said of it, as is said of the Founder of the Christian Religion, "the world knew

The speaker next proceeded to show that this new political force, as he termed it, was then and has ever since been fatal to the peace, the liberties, and the in telligence of Europe; that it was immediately productive of despotism, and through despotism it be came the perent of revolution, and that finally the insurrections. bloodshed, and usurpations of modern times are in the main, logical consequences of "the religious revoltions of the 16th century"-as the Reform-

As to American polities, he adduced reasons to prove that our Democracy, rightly understood, owes absolutely nothing to the confessions or creeds of the 16th century; and that our present happy constitution is based upon the natural law, and therefore in harmony with Catholic first principles; and that in some of its important provisions it is the exact expression of

tholic principles themselves, He next proceeded to inquire whether Europe had acquired any new liberty by the Reformation, which he contended it had not, inasmuch as Italy and Spain were as free in the 14th as in the 17th Century. It is true that politics in the 14th Century, as now, was often a game played by the few at the expense of the many. Men of the world were then, as now, hard-hearted and self seeking; there were then, as now oppressions, miseries and crimes enough; but there was, also, among all Christians, even the worst and most worldly, a sense of responsibility to a visible tribunal; there was always then a latent sense of Christian fellowship which, on great occasions, was capable of universal generosity; there was a Court of Appeals where the collared serf might stand to impeach his coroneted master, and from which, age after age, the decrees that wept seridom out of Europe went forth with the solemn maje:ty of inspired authority. *

Not only had the Reformation destroyed the growing and imperfect liberties of Europe, robbed it of peace, broken up civil liberty, rendered arbitration im ble, and impeded the aggressive operations of christen had also destroyed the virtue of contentraent with one's own state of life, made fame rather than duty bonorable, throws agriculture in the shade and allured the eager multitudes into cities, made Paris, France, London, England, and Berlin, Prussin, and filled the magazines of revolution with stores of death, and left the slow match of private judgment burning in every

The speaker, in explanation of one of his views tated that we are in North America to-day by virtue of n Papal edict; that at the time of the great oceanic discoveries, to preserve harmony among Christian princes and people, the Popes ran a line between the Portue and Spanish discoveries, and afterward, between these of Spain and France: that line placed the French and English colonists to the north of the Mississippi, and hence we are here. In the designs of Providence, the Spanisrds got the South of the line and settled under a tropical sky, upon a soil pregnant with the precious

After alimling to the affairs of South America and

After aliading to the aftairs of South America and North America, the speaker remarked:

I must say I entirely agree with a great man not unknown to you. I mean Dr. Brownson—a man for whom, I take this occasion of pronouncing my most profound reverence; a man who unites the guiltess neart of John to the head of Solomon; I entirely agree with him in the leving that all the dungers American liberty and unity have to test, arise from the Protestant principles that occasionally break cut in our politics. Who were they who ren mad after the distinguished stranger, in a cocked hat, who was lately the guest of your City! Who were they who worshipped De-

stranger, in a cocked hat, who was lately the guest of your City! Who were they who worshipped Democracy with the feather in its head, the sentinel at its door, and a royal suite of servants in its ante-chambers. Not certainly the Catholics. Who were they who composed that pic-ball mob, which lately resisted the law of Congress at Syvacuse, Boston, and chewherer. Not certainly the Catholics. Who ere the aposelse of Socialism, the devotees of the Maine Liquor Acts, and the defenders of the Higher Law, of each man's personal will! Not certainly the Catholics. Irepeat, that all the dangerous principles, in our midst are of Protestan parentage, and that not to paredy the Jewish genealogies), we might say with perfect truth, that Luther begat Voltaire, and Voltaire begat. Mr. Greeley and his bretaren.

The speaker next submitted the idea that the re-

The speaker next submitted the idea that the restoration of the supremacy of the Popes as essential in

us ction with that subject said:
So for as France has contributed to restore the more coulocies of the world, France deserves homoge as home. So for as the present Ruler of France is honer. So far as the present Ruler of France has sanctioned and directed her in so doing, he deserves the laghest honor. And let me say here that I trust God will enable that extraordinary person, the present Emperor of France, to do still greater things for Christendon hereafter. I have laith in Louis Napoleon—if he lives long enough—and my prayers, poor as they are, shall be untered hight and morning for his preservation from all his enemies. He is not a worse man, in my mind because he cannot learn to forget that there is a rock called St. Helena, and a field called Waterloo. In conclusion he said: If I may without oftense say

In conclusion he said: If I may without offense say one word Ladies and Gentlemen, as to the motive which governed me on accepting such a subject; it would be to deprecate no consure that I deserve for having once which I now hold.

I admit I have charged or rather that I have reflected, repented and retraced my stops to the good old Catholic ground. I have returned to the traditions of my Fathers, and the lessons of our beloved native Island. I stand right, I trust with the plons dead whose blood is in my veins, and though the dock-weed and the darns! may be upon their names in holy Ireland and though I may never be per-mitted to make another pilgrimage to their places of rest, my trust in God is strong that I, or my children in America, will not degenerate from the fidelity of our Fathers to the center of Cathoke Unity. If there is any among you unable to approve of these scattments. beg of him to reflect upon them, apart from all per sonal feelings, and you will make me happy indeed if you can conscientiously say of what I have said to you It was true-he spoke only the Truth.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE. - The Gospel Herald, the organ of the Christian denomination at Springfield, Ohlo, announces an important step in the establishment organ of the Christian denomination at Springhed, announces an important step in the establishment of the College contemplated by that Church, at Yellow Springe. Greeke County, Ohio, namely, that the Trustees have completed the election of a Faculte. Perhaps the most important fact in this election, is the appointment of an eminent and accomplished lady as Professor in the College. Miss Pomell has been, for the last seven years, at the head of the Female Department of the State Normal School, in West Newton, Mass, and is perhaps, the most accomplished instructress in this country. The election of his lady is, doubtless by the desire of Mr. Mann, than whom no one could better know her excellent qualifications for the office. The following is a list of the persons already elected:

Fore—Hon Horace Mann, Fresideat. [And we presume also, he will occupy the Chair of Mental, Moral, and Political Science, as is usual in other colleges.]

Scood—Rev. W. H. Deberry, Rechecter, N. Y., Professor of Chopic and Belles Lettires.

Third—Rev. Thomas Holmes, Ohio, now Mass., Professor of Greek Languages and Literature.

Foreth-Mr. Pennell, Mass., Professor of the Latin Lenguage and Literature.

Fourth-Mr. Pennell, Mass., Professor of the Letin Lenguage and Literature. Fifth-Miss Pouncil, Mass., Professor of the Natural

1-Mr. J. W. Allen, Albany, N. Y., Professor of

Nith-Mr. J. W. Allen. Albeaty, N. Y. Processor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Seconds-Rev. A. L. McKimey, Indiana, Principal of the Preparatory Department, with a seat in the Faculty. These constitute the Faculty, as appointed by the Board of Trustees, at their recent meeting. Other piaces, particularly in the Preparatory Department, will be filled up in the opening of the college, and a diditional professorships will be created and endowed, as the pro-gress of this mobile and promising institution may re-

I A German named George Drager, for the Let A German Bained George Drager, for the last six years chiployed in the shops of the Mad River Eadroad, was killed at Sandusky on Thursday morning last, by the explosion of a barrel, into which he had put unslacked lime for the purpose of cleaning it. On pouring boiling water upon the lime and shaking the barrel after closing the bung, it exploded with great force, and so badly shattered the German's head as to cause his death in a few ranments. He leaves a wife and four smell children. more States successfully resisted the Federal decroes

Preventing Escape of Slaves and Recovery of Pugitives.

Avourts Roger.

I understand a mass meeting, consisting of the Sleveholders of the Counties of Mason and Bracken, are to meet at Minerva, on the 18th inst, to take some steps for the further protection of Slavery in the two counties. I cheerfully concur in the propriety of the proposed necting, and trust you will arge, through your paper, a general attendance.

steps for the further protection of Slavery in the two counties. It cheerfully concur in the propriety of the proposed meeting and trust you will urge, through your paper, a general attendence.

A recent trip through Ohio, thence to Canada, in pursuit of tagstives, has embiled me to coilect such information as it calculated to excite our alarm for the safety of our slaves, and for the great importance of some well matured and disciplined code of procedure in pursuing and arresting them. During a part of the week I remained in Sandasky, upward of fallety fugitives crossed the Lake. On my way to Malden the captain of the Arrow, running from Sandauky to Detroit, told and that in the last two months over see hawaired had crossed from the Istate of Sentucky alone. I have just received a let ter from Mr. Sroupe, upon the border of the Lake, who states that the number crossing is mightly increasing, and on Monslay night last eighten crossed at a single trip: the same week forty-odd crossed at Cleveland.

Take the losses of the Counties of Mason, Bracken, Pendleton and Boone, amounting to seventy odd shaves from the above counties, I believe only three have been taken in the State o Canada, there were several fugitives upon the boat. As soon as the boat was under way, I introduced myself (as who or what, I will not say for the present) to a shrewd, sensible negro, who proved to be from Louisville, and was the property of this trip, which was peculiarly interesting to me, except to say, that the broke the lock of a shift at a saw mill above Louisville, crossed in it, made his way to Cincinnati, there took the cars and bunded at Sandauky, in a week from the time he left. I inquired of this boy what influence was brought to bear on him to induce him to run away; whether free negroes, or say shift friends from Ohio, traveling in Kearucky, had advised him the course to pursue. To this inquired to this boy what influence was brought to bear on him to induce him to run away; whether free negroes, or so, while friends from Ohi

I reel it to be my diffy, on account of the uncertainty of my professional engagements, to communicate thus much to those who may compose the meeting, for their sober reflection, and to contribute my hasty reflections, as to the plans by which we may better scure ourselves against the immense loss which seems to threaten our counties. I can only state for the present a few suggestions, which I hope, if not feasible in themselves, may give some hint or idea to others who can better develope a more secure one. Allow me suggestions.

a more secure one. Allow me to suggest,

1st: That each county, or the different precincts of
each county, the latter I prefer for convenience, form
themselves into Societies composed of slaveholders;
each Society to be organized by a President, Secretary

each Society to be organized by a President, Secretary and Tressurer.

Second: Let all, or as many of the slaveholders of each county or precinct, as will, join the Society.

Third: Let the Society appoint a suitable number of discreet, prudent and energetic men, whose duty it shall be when any member of the Society has lost a slave, to pursue them forthwith in the most efficient and persevering manner, as far and as long as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

Forth: Let there be a separate Committee, whose duty it shall be to take an iscoice of the slaves belonging to each member of the Society, and report the same to the Society.

on the Society.

Fifth: When a slave escapes from any member of the Society, let there be a tax levied upon each member of the Society (or a standing fund) in proportion to their respective interests, sufficient to carry into liberal and encegotic prosecution the engineer said slays or always. Sixth: If thought advisable, let a portion of said Capturing Committee be appointed from among non-slave-holders, who are known to be efficient and favorable to the cause.

beiders, who are known to be efficient and favorable to the cause.

7th: If said slave or slaves should be captured and brought back, or said owner by virtue of the "Fugitive Slave Law," recover compensation for his slave or slaves, then the amount levied upon each member of the Society is to be paid back by the owner of said slave or slaves, and the said owner to bear all the expense incident to the prosecution and capture; otherwise, the members of the Society to bear the expense in proportion to their incoical stock.

8th: Let the pursuing posse have a stipulated reward, provided they capture and bring back said slave or slaves as a further incentive, and that they be required to familiarize themselves with the bearing of the "Fugitive Slave Law," so far as is necessary to give it practical efficiency.

9th: That the pursuing posse shall not be allowed to pursue any individual's slave from our own county who is not a mereber of said Society.

10th: That this Society will pay three hundred dollars reward to any citizen of Ohio for each and every slave they will deliver to the owner of said slave, who is a

10th: That this Society will pay three hundred dollars reward to any citizen of Ohio for each and every slave they will deliver to the owner of said slave, who is a member of this Society, and for such information as will enable this Society, and for such information as slave appears of this Society, and for each slave appured. The reward in either case to come out of the owner. In pursuing fugitives at present, I find two leading difficulties to contend with: one is to get the right kind of men to follow them without paying their expenses independent of the reward; the other is, to avoid indiscreet persons who only follow a day or two in a kind of a bosterous frolic—who abuse every person they come across, whether Abolitionists or not, and not unfrequently threaten to hurn every town in their view. While I may admire the warm ardor of those persons in pursuit, I must be allowed to condemn their manner of carrying it out.

With my little experience, I can tell slaveholders, once for all, that if their slaves run away it will take money to set them, and if you are without any system or disciplined plan in pursuing them, I would not give a farthing for your chance. There is throughout this State a dangerous influence being exerted over the minds of the slaves. It becomes us, then, as Kentuckiuns, and especially as slaveholders of the border Counties, to realize the leave the slave and the state of the cially as slaveholders of the borsler Counties, to realize
the identity which subsists between us; our interest is
kindred in its character; we have a common interest to
subserve, and if we falter at the present crisis, our agriculture and the price of our lands must pay the penalty.

I intended to say a word as to the comparative condition of the fuguives in Canada, and the slaves in Kentocky; the former with their pate as-colored freedom,
the litter with their native glossy skin, &c., &c., but have
mexpectedly gone beyond my limits. I did not hear of
the meeting until Saturday, and distrusting my chances
of being there. I concluded with Sir William Temple,
"That if I am not able to inform men more than they
know. I trust I have given them cause to consider more I trust I have given them cause to consider me her do."

A SLAVEHOLDER

The two following paragraphs are from

The Richmond (Va.) Republices:
MissFoatune.—Sarah Fortune, a free negress, was ordered thirty-nine lashes and held to bell for impudence to Mrs. Firzgerald, but before the hour of punishment arrived, she had several severe fits in the court-room.
Cause—too much mean whisky.
ACCIDENT.—Frances Thomas, a Powhatan free negress, ordered to jail for not having city papers, made her escape by officer Page not understanding the order of the Court.

It is stated in the last number of The Church of England Quarterly Revice that Louis Philippe, on his death-bed, would not receive the sacrament, until it had been repeatedly suggested to him by the Queen who urged that his salvation depended upon his submission. He smiled—the rite was celebrated—communion performed—and the spirit of the communicant exhibited in the remark made immediately after, to the effect that now, as he hoped, the "Queen was satisfied."

The is a woman living in the town of Liege, in France, who is only thirty-three years old, and has been married but nine years, who has already presented her husband with techny four daughters—three

When was Liege annexed to France? The last time we passed through, it was in Belgium.

Rev. H. N. Hudson is delivering his

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS .- Friday, Nov. 26.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Friday, Nov. 20.
There has been but lettle business doing to-day, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. Bank is held firmly at \$19 50 or tun. CLOVERSEED continues in demand, and further calls of sood quality have been made at \$5 7a. In TIMOTHY and FLANSEED no change. The FLOUR market is inactive. There is but little inquiry for export, and the only sale reported is 500 bbls. mixed brands at \$5 29 bbl. The sales for city consumption are limited, within the range of \$5 124 856 cc] for common and extra brands. Rys FLOUR is steady at \$4 25, and Coan Meal at \$5 59 35 bbl.

The demand for WHEAT is less active. Sales of 3,000 hundreds, at \$1.15 \$\psi\$ baskel for prime old Fenneylvania white, and \$1.10 for prime red. Rvt is wanted for distibing at \$6.29 fc. Coan is not so abnudant; sales of new yellow from 62 to 66c., according to 2-runess. A cargo of Delaware Outs sold at 47 fc., and sorge Penneylvania at 48 fc. \$\psi\$ bushel.

WHISKY -Small sales of bile at 29c. and hints at 27c.

chastis (Outreen years connected with The Massa-chastas (Pittsfield) Eagle, has sold out his entire inter-est in the concern. His successor is Mr. Otis F. R. Waite, formerly of Keene, N. H., but for the last year connected with The Springheid Republican. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith will lecture tonight at Vonkers.